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THE
CASE
OF THE
CANADIANS
AT
MONTREAL

distressed by fire.



SECOND EDITION.

1852

1852

1852



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MOTIVES
FOR A
SUBSCRIPTION
towards the relief of the sufferers at
MONTREAL IN CANADA,

*by a dreadful fire on the 18th of May 1765, in which 108 houses,
(containing 215 families, chiefly CANADIANS,) were
destroyed; and the greatest part of their inhabitants
exposed to all the miseries attending such misfor-
tunes. The whole loss in buildings, mer-
chandize, furniture, and apparel,
amounted to £.87580 8s. 10d.
sterling; no part of which
was, or could be insured.*



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M O T I V E S

For a SUBSCRIPTION

towards the relief of the SUFFERERS *at*
MONTREAL *in* CANADA.

ALTHOUGH the several acts
A of private munificence to
FRENCH prisoners in distress,
during the late war, should be
soon forgotten by that nation, they will
mark out the generosity and humanity of
BRITONS, to the remotest posterity. If it is
true, that we fall short of the FRENCH in
external civility, it is confessed, that since-
rity

rity and humanity constitute our characteristic. We see this even in the most uncivilized part of our fellow-subjects : their compassion increases with their power of revenge ; and as it is the great property of FREEDOM to teach men a quick sense of human misery, we generally find that acts of benevolence to enemies keep pace with courage, as cruelty discovers the footsteps of fear.

The more thoughtful and intelligent a people are, the more naturally will a solicitude for the preservation of their fellow-creatures arise in their minds upon every great occasion ; whilst the celestial fire, which warms the breast of the true followers of CHRIST will cherish the most judicious as well as tender regard to those social duties by which MAN is bound to MAN.

The

The sufferings of the inhabitants of MONTREAL is the present object. Whether we consider them as FELLOW-SUBJECTS, or only as MEN under affliction, their cause must be referred to the tribunal of humanity and religion. Such a dreadful fire, involving so many families in the most acute distress, cannot be deemed an ordinary or uninteresting event. And it seems to be for our honor as well as our advantage to give them some relief, such as they shall FEEL and REJOICE IN, though it cannot reach them till after their first sorrows are abated. They naturally expect this of us: the GOVERNOR of QUEBEC, and others his MAJESTY's officers, have probably flattered them that so very dreadful a calamity, which can hardly befall such a city in thrice the life of man, will not pass unheeded by so wise, humane, and politic a nation

as this. The unhappy sufferers also know that in our private capacities we are comparatively rich, and candidates for the reputation of the most extensive benevolence; whilst the bare thought of the miseries created by fire, where no fault is imputed, pleads with an ANGEL'S VOICE in behalf of the wretched sufferers. And we cannot but admit, that SUFFERERS such as these, are privileged, as it were, by a mandate from heaven, to BEG relief; and of whom CAN they consistently beg it, if not of us?

The DISTRESSES of our nation (if upon the comparison the expression is warrantable) do not IMMEDIATELY reach to individuals. The skill, industry, and pecuniary abilities of great numbers, during our late WARS, and in time of PEACE also, have been so well paid for, as to be converted

converted into so much property due from the PUBLIC : and whilst the state is maintained in its genuine dignity, lustre, and power, it is so much real and substantial riches.—But to this end it is necessary to preserve every individual who constitutes a PART of the public, whose misfortunes are owing to accidents beyond his power to prevent. This is the truest policy of the wisest and freest nations, and operates equally in promoting the TEMPORAL and ETERNAL FELICITY of men.

In THIS CASE the peculiar situation of our fellow-subjects, the NEIGHBORS of these CANADIANS ought likewise to be taken into the account; not to hold back the hand of charity, but to open it the wider, lest the neglect should APPEAR as an effect of resentment,

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when

when it is so apparently the DUTY of every subject to exercise ALL his virtue, to co-operate with the spirit of government, and subdue every difficulty that can obstruct the most perfect good-understanding. In the same proportion, as there is occasion for the exercise of candor, and the most just discernment, the natural benevolence of our hearts ought likewise to be exerted ; and how CAN we exert it so properly as towards those who are by a fatal accident in real distress ? The consideration of distance ought to make no difference in the minds of a people whose EMPIRE is extended to so many places over the earth, and who are, upon proper testimony, as capable of judging of such an event as if it had happened within a few miles.

There

There are OTHER weighty considerations: much the greater part of these sufferers are STRANGERS, who, to use the language of liberty, the fortune of war has put under OUR protection: and those who have not seen them may form some idea of them by report. They are STOUT, COMELY, and INTREPID, of a vigilant, laborious and OBEDIENT disposition. They have given proof of their DISCERNMENT, as well as of the NECES-SITY of their situation, by the preference they have shewn to the BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY, when they were at their liberty to have gone to OLD FRANCE, and though military government, which took place, is seldom the most favorable to a commercial people, they had reason to be sensible of the advantageous change. There is now a form of CIVIL OECONOMY; if it is duly administered, and

not tinged with military power, it will probably be the most grateful to a brave and intelligent people. It is our wisdom and our duty to shew them, in every instance, that we are as willing to be THEIR friends, as THEY CAN BE OURS. And let us endeavor to secure their fidelity to the crown of these realms, by engaging their HEARTS as well as their TONGUES. They profess allegiance to the KING, let us engage them by every tie to render that allegiance inviolable.

If we consider a fine tract of land, inhabited by EIGHTY or a HUNDRED THOUSAND of these CANADIANS (a), it is

(a) One may easily form an idea of their numbers by the men actually in arms at the battle of SILLERIE, and in other posts. If these amounted to 12 or 15,000, there must be in all at least 45,000 males; and it may be presumed nearly as many females,

is an object of such importance as can hardly be over-rated. They live in a country where plenty abounds (*b*), and where there is a field for the enjoyment of health and strength, support and contentment, for numbers without limit.

Whilst we carry our thoughts into the contemplation of the TEMPORAL advantages of cultivating a perfect correspondency with these fellow-subjects of CANADA, we may indulge the pleasing prospect of the strength, felicity, and renown, which must result from the closest connection with our brethren of AMERICA in general.—And upon every such fair opportunity we should shew, how little the inhabitants of HIS MAJESTY'S

(*b*) Wheat was last summer at a price equal to 2s. 9d. a bushel, which is cheaper than it could be bought any where upon the whole continent.

JESTY's dominions in that quarter of the globe have to fear from any false ambition on our part.

It is, in a peculiar manner, the glory of BRITISH subjects to promote UNIVERSAL happiness, to prevent real evils, and to succor the distressed in every form, by a free communication of liberty, and the bounties of providence, whilst they maintain a correspondency on principles devoid of every mixture but MUTUAL INTEREST, supported by MUTUAL AFFECTION. And nothing surely will tend more to unite their hearts in EUROPE and AMERICA, than acts of real kindness and generosity, and a solid regard for each other, as subjects of the best of PRINCES, under the happiest of governments.

Not

Nor ought it to be deemed any diminution of the most substantial virtue, whilst we pay a RELIGIOUS regard to the LAWS of our country, that we hope, both in our national and private capacity, to reap the advantages of commerce with these very persons whose misfortunes now claim a portion of our attention.--- Our fellow-subjects at home, whom heaven has indulged with ZEAL in RELIGION, or PRUDENCE in POLITICS, when they are duly informed, and maturely think of the subject now laid before them, they will see the resistless force and propriety of this application.

Every human being is an object of the divine mercy. Charity WELL APPLIED is a sacrifice the most acceptable to the GREAT LORD and compassionate FATHER of mankind. Nor need we any

proof of this, beyond the daily occurrences of life, when we behold the arm of benevolence, as the instrument of providence, extended to the POOR to encourage VIRTUOUS INDUSTRY, and prevent the SINFULNESS and calamitous effects of IDLENESS: whilst every one preserved from beggary, and restored to the exercise of a useful occupation, is an acquisition of RICHES and STRENGTH to a community.

Thus are we invoked by the wisdom of our FOREFATHERS, and the policy of the PRESENT TIME; by our religion, our interest, and our liberty, to endeavor to preserve every individual with the tenderness of fraternal love.

We are now to inform our fellow-subjects what the loss was. This cannot
yet

yet have reached the knowledge of many pious, humane, and judicious persons, who are desirous to contribute to such acts of charity ; and they will also see the beginning of a subscription.---Were we to suppose that because the loss amounts to upwards of £. 80,000 sterling, therefore nothing can arise from a private contribution worthy of notice, it would be A VERY ERRONEOUS CONCLUSION. The greater the loss has been, it must be presumed that so many more of the sufferers are reduced to extreme distress, though a considerable part of them should still remain in a situation above the acceptance of CHARITY ; consequently every mite will be of moment. Instead of discouraging individuals from contributing, as if the object were beyond the bounds of relief, it is the more interesting to contribute, though in a

C small

small proportion,----Every degree of assistance in promoting so genuine a labor of love to our fellow-subjects WILL be accepted with the WARMEST GRATITUDE.

Who the sufferers were, with particulars what their loss consisted in, may be seen at the NEW-YORK coffee-house, in SWEETING'S-ALLEY, near the royal exchange, where any person, who requires it, may have a printed copy of the authentic certificate received from QUEBEC. In the mean while the following ABSTRACT will furnish a general idea.

THE LOSS sustained by the dreadful fire on Saturday the 18th of May, 1765, at Montreal, attested by his Excellency the Hon. James Murray, his Majesty's Governor of the Province of Quebec, in which Montreal is situated; by J. Goldfrap, Deputy Secretary, and J. Potts, Deputy

Deputy Clerk of the council of the said province; the account whereof distinguishes the names of each person, and in what the loss of each consisted.

In St. Francois street (a)	}	54 families
were burnt out, - -		
In St. Paul's street (b) -		87 dittos
In the market-place -		26 dittos
Hospital street -		1
St. Louis street - - -		15
St. Eloix street - -		6
St. Sacrement street -		6
St. Nicholas street - -		1
St. Ann street - - -		1
St. Ann suburbs - -		10
Grey Sisters hospital, suburbs	}	8
and houses nearest (c)		

In

(a) St. Francis's street constitutes a considerable part of the upper town, where the trading people reside.

(b) St. Paul's is a capital street that intersects the lower and upper town.

(c) This is called *Les Sœurs grises*, or general hospital.

In all 215 families (*d*), of whom much the greater part were Canadians, newly become subjects.

The whole value, according to the said authentic account, stands thus :

	£	s.	d.
Value in buildings, (<i>e</i>)	31980	0	0
In merchandize —	54718	5	9
In furniture and apparel,	25261	12	6
In cash, plate, and bills,	4814	0	3

Their currency, 116773 . 18 . 6

(*f*) Equal to sterling, 87580 . 8 . 10

Thus

pital. It is at some distance without the walls, separated by a rivulet, but found no protection from the devouring flames. This hospital receives foundlings, and the children of the poor, sick and decrepid people. It had also apartments for widows ; and upon paying a certain sum at their entrance it received ladies,

Thus in one fatal day, within the space of THREE hours, the greatest part of these families, then happy under a
BRITISH

dies, who retire from the world, not as nuns, for they have the liberty of visiting their friends within the limits of the hospital.

(d) Montreal contains about 7000 inhabitants. It is here the French Canadians were most desirous of retreating when they had acquired a subsistence ; the adjacent country, where they have many seats and farms on the banks of the river, being delightfully pleasant, and the climate more agreeable than at Quebec. It was computed that one fourth part of the city was consumed, and about one third part in value.

(e) An exact survey was made on oath by masons and carpenters.

(f) It is worthy of notice that these people were so tender of what they evidenced on oath, that great numbers declared, some time after, that they found their loss to be considerably greater than the account they had sworn to. There were two persons of the council of QUEBEC appointed as commissioners to take the depositions.

BRITISH government, were reduced to the most grievous distress. The fire burnt with such resistless violence, occasioned by a very high wind, that the people were hardly able to rescue any thing from the devouring flames (g).

A small

(g) This account will hardly appear credible, till it is considered, that although their houses are made of limestone, they are either covered with SHINGLES, made of white cedar, in the manner of tiles, or with boards; and they had not at this time any fire-engines. Last summer two of these useful machines were sent over to them. It must also be considered, that the houses are inclosed within the fortifications, and some so near that one of the city gates was burnt, as well as the general hospital without the gates.—The two capital streets being on fire on both sides, there was no security: the flames and flakes of fire were blown with such impetuous violence, that many of the goods which were carried to rafts or floats upon the river, and presumed to be in safety, were notwithstanding destroyed by the fire. Add to this, during the general confusion that reigned,

A small number of them were laborers,
more were mechanics, and many let lodg-
ings :

ed, there were numerous thefts committed, of which
the delinquents could not be easily discovered. This
catastrophe was so dreadful, that though it happened
in the summer, at two in the afternoon, several per-
sons lost their lives, as the Canadians set forth in
their petition to General Murray. This account is
corroborated by a genuine letter, written the 20th
of May from the city, two days after the fire, of
which the following is an extract :

“ The fire began in the garret of Mr. *Levingston*,”
(a person of reputation) “ occasioned by hot ashes,
“ carried thither to make soap. It broke out at the
“ roof, and in an instant the whole was in a flame,
“ which communicated to the neighboring houses on
“ both sides of St. Francis’s street. The confusion
“ and distress of the inhabitants is not to be expressed.
“ Many of them were in the country, and those who
“ were present had not time to save any part of their
“ merchandize or household goods. Others lost ALL,
“ even to their books, papers, plate, and money.
“ This misfortune has fallen on the richest and most
“ trading part of the city, where the buildings were
“ the

ings : being thus deprived of their only property, their habitations, furniture, and apparel, they were reduced to so much the greater misery. The streets above-mentioned constituting the chief part of the trading division of the town, many merchants and shopkeepers were involved in

“ the best and most filled with merchandize. But
 “ the far greater part of the sufferers have now only
 “ the cloaths on their backs. Many who had the
 “ fortune to save a few goods out of their houses, and
 “ lay them on rafts, or by the river side, lost them
 “ again either by the flames or by theft. The fire
 “ was stopt by uncovering *Monf. Landrieve's* house,
 “ one end of the hospital *, and two small houses
 “ between *Monf. St. Germain's* and the corner oppo-
 “ site *Monf. Reaume's*. The wind, which when the
 “ fire began was at N. N. W. turned suddenly
 “ to N. E. which, with these precautions, and the
 “ united efforts of the soldiers and the inhabitants,
 “ saved

* The hospital of *Les Sœurs de L' Hospital* in *St. Paul's street*. These sisters are as in a nunnery, but they devote themselves to attendance on the sick and wounded, and they accordingly attended the British, French, and Canadians,

in the misfortune, and some of those whom the FRENCH used to call VOIAGEURS, or itinerant traders, who come to this city to buy commodities, which they carry into the country, and after two or three months bring back the returns in FURS.

There was some relief sent from QUEBEC (*b*), on this mournful occasion, and some

“ saved the rest of the town. For had it gone up
 “ that street which leads to the parish-church, or
 “ fired the hospital *dés Sœurs*, it would have been
 “ very difficult, if not impossible, to have saved any
 “ part of the town. There are 110 principal houses
 “ burnt.”

The accounts differ only in the number of houses, some call it 108, some 110, which seems to be a very immaterial circumstance, for two houses being hurt, not destroyed, may not be reckoned.

(*b*) The sum sent from QUEBEC amounted to about £. 380 sterling, which was laid out in provisions and clothes for the immediate relief of the sufferers.

some assistance given, as may be easily conceived, by the other inhabitants of MONTREAL, to their relations and friends, but it was only a temporary support; and in the circumstances of the infant state of these colonies, since the conquest of them, more could not be expected.

Of all the calamities incident to human life, none are more dreadful than FIRE, when it gets the command. Earthquakes, when they do not throw down houses, and bury the inhabitants in the ruins: Inundations that reach not the lives of men: Epidemical diseases which do not rage with violence, strike not the imagination with so much HORROR, nor call forth the compassion which the great author of nature hath implanted in the human breast, with so much ENERGY, as when we see our fellow-

low-

low-creatures distressed by the merciless fury of this element.

To behold amidst the flames, the SICK or MAIMED, the INFIRM OLD woman, or more DECREPID MAN, drooping under the resistless strokes of mortality, yet eagerly flying from the FIRY DARTS of death: the TENDER HUSBAND anxious to preserve his WIFE, and the MORE TENDER MOTHER seeking for her CHILDREN, dearer to her than the blood that animates her frame!—This is a scene TOO INTERESTING for description! — Yet this is but the BEGINNING OF THE SORROW that many experience on these occasions. We have too often seen, that many escape from fire who have no food to satisfy their hunger; no raiment to cover their nakedness; no house to guard them from the inclemency of the sky.

Many were thus exposed on this sad occasion, and must have perished but for the mercy of their fellow-creatures.

Scarce was the sword well sheath'd, and the widow's tears dried up, when this conflagration happened. Under their former governors, grown desperate by repeated defeats, these people had experienced the numerous calamities of war, not with us only, but also with the savage INDIANS. They had likewise felt the affliction of famine, the interruption of their trade, and the suspension of their paper money. They dreaded the same hard fate from us, but they were agreeably surprized by a different rule of conduct. The remains of their substance was improving when this melancholy event suddenly fell upon them. — Shall we not take a SHARE in their misfortunes?

fortunes ? Shall not the various reasons which concern the situation of these brave CANADIANS, our NEW fellow-subjects, move our compassion ? Let us not think they have no claim on us ; but stretch forth our arms to that distant region, in hopes one day to RECEIVE the mercy which the great Parent of mankind will extend to all his obedient children, in endless ages of felicity, when the WHOLE EARTH will be dissolved by FIRE !

Nor ought we, whilst we draw the vital air, to forget in what manner it pleased DIVINE PROVIDENCE to bless HIS MAJESTY'S arms, and to give him the possession of the country of which the CITY in question is in several respects the principal. Let us look back on the laborious marches and hidden dangers,

the

the lofty mountains and rapid streams ; the skill of our leaders, the stratagems of war, the valor of our troops, and all the arduous efforts of the enemy ! Can we think of these circumstances without the most AWFUL GRATITUDE ! Or CAN we express our acknowledgments so well as by our munificence on this occasion, in the firm persuasion that we shall be instrumental in restoring many of our fellow-subjects to a condition of supporting themselves, so much the sooner, and so much the better ; and by rendering them happy, return fourfold advantage into the bosom of our common parent, OUR COUNTRY.

In these several views we present the cause of the sufferers at MONTREAL. It is mean that no circumstance which religion, humanity, or TRUE POLICY can suggest,

suggest, shall be omitted. Thus shall we conciliate their minds to the BRITISH government, and render the oeconomy of it, in that quarter of the world, so much the SAFER. In proportion to the encouragement afforded for the promotion of useful INDUSTRY and LABOR, it is to be presumed their attachment to this country will increase.

By such means we shall also shew them what OUR PROTESTANTISM inspires, in the most essential part of christianity: we shall shew them that the BRITISH nation is not more to be dreaded for their VALOR and INTREPIDITY, than beloved for the exercise of the SOCIAL VIRTUES: and these qualities, displayed on this occasion, will, in their natural tendency, promote that HARMONY, on which the prosperity of the state depends.

Thus

Thus shall we behold commerce and navigation FIXED on the SECUREST BASIS ; benevolence cherished ; the hearts of all the subjects of the BRITISH EMPIRE united by a concordance of sentiment, a just discernment of what is RIGHT and FIT for the common good ; and a resolution to adhere to such RIGHT. And being thus bound by a sincere and mutual affection, even the most adverse events may, in the issue, contribute to give permanency to the state, and uninterrupted happiness to the KING and his people.

Those who see the case in any point of view, to induce them to contribute, may be assured, that as all due attention has been employed in obtaining the most exact information of the true state of the case, the same care will be taken in the
distrib-

distribution of their munificence with the utmost propriety. We who have accepted the charge of this business, as a COMMITTEE selected, at a general meeting of the subscribers, will do every thing in our power to answer the end in view, in relieving the SUFFERERS in the best manner. And in due time the SUBSCRIBERS shall be informed, to whom, and in what proportions the money has been distributed, so as to be of the most service to the OBJECTS of their bounty.

It is presumed that nothing more need be added, as to information of real facts or substantial reasoning, but that the time is drawing near when the river of ST. LAWRENCE will be open, and the correspondence free ; and the better news we can communicate to our CANADIAN FELLOW-SUBJECTS, the more happy we shall esteem ourselves.

E

The

The COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES, meet
at the NEW-YORK Coffee-House every
Thursday at 11 o'clock, and will be
glad to be favored with the assistance
of any subscriber.

JOHN THORNTON, *Esq.* Treasurer.

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<i>Fowler Walker, Esq.</i>	<i>Mr. Benjamin Price.</i>
<i>Richard Neave, Esq.</i>	<i>Jonas Hanway, Esq.</i>

EDWARD GREEN, Secretary.

SUB-

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D O N A -

29th Jan. 1766.

DONATIONS in behalf of the sufferers
by fire at Montreal.

A.

	£.	s.	d.
Isaac Adamson, Esq; ———	5	5	0
A ——— ——— ———	1	1	0
R. A. ——— ——— ———	5	5	0
Robert Allen, Esq; ———	10	10	0
Mr. Latham Arnold ———	5	5	0
Mrs. Sarah Aynworth ———	1	1	0
Mr. Adderley ——— ———	1	1	0
Henry Archer, Esq; ———	5	5	0
E. A. and A. B. ———	0	10	6

B.

Messrs. Beckman and Company -	0	10	6
Messrs Bland and Barnett —	10	10	0
William Burke, Esq; ———	10	10	0
M. B. ——— ———	15	0	0
M. B. ——— ———	5	5	0
J. B. ——— ——— ———	1	1	0

C.

The Right Hon. Secretary Conway 50 0 0
Messrs.

		£.	s.	d.
Messrs. Clay and Augutter	—	10	10	0
John Carter, Esq;	—	2	2	0
C. C.	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Margaret Chitty	—	10	10	0
M. C.	—	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Clark	—	5	5	0
Edward Coke, Esq; <i>Canterbury</i>		30	0	0
Solomon da Costa, Esq;	—	20	0	0
Messrs. Coleman and Lucas	—	10	10	0
C.	—	2	2	0
Charles Crockat, Esq;	—	20	0	0
Pere : Cust, Esq;	—	10	10	0

<i>H^d Earl of Dartmouth</i>	D.	50	0	0
C. D.	—	50	0	0
John Darker, Esq;	—	2	2	0
P. D.	—	0	5	3
John Dewes, Esq;	—	1	1	0
J. D.	—	1	1	0
A. D.	—	20	0	0

E.

Henry Ellis, Esq;	—	5	5	0
-------------------	---	---	---	---

Doctor

F.

		£.	s.	d.
Doctor Fothergill	————	5	5	0
J. F.	———— ————	5	5	0
Sir Samuel and Sir Thomas Fludyer		25	0	0

G.

Mrs Sarah Gibbins	————	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Green	————	5	5	0
Messrs. Grant and Co.	————	10	10	0
Lowe Griffin, Esq;	— —	10	10	0
Mr. John Goode, of <i>Kensington</i>	—	1	1	0
Lady Eliz. Germain, a lottery ticket, No. 39,896, Blank, produced		5	5	0

H

Mr. William Higginson	—	1	1	0
Messrs. Humphrys and Harris	-	5	5	0
Mr. Robert Hunter	————	10	10	0
Mr. Leonard Hammond	————	1	1	0
Jonas Hanway, Esq;	————	5	5	0
Thomas Hanway, Esq;	-- --	5	5	0
G. H.	———— ————	1	1	0

I.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. John Irish — —	1	1	0
Mr. John Jones, of Hackney —	2	2	0
Mrs. Deborah Jennings —	1	1	0
By the Rev. Mr. Jacob Jefferson.	2	2	0

L.

A Lady — —	4	4	0
L. M. B. —	0	10	6
Mr. Lowe, of St. Mary le Bone	7	9	0
Mr. Thomas Lever —	5	0	0
Mr. Isidore Lynch —	10	0	0

M.

Mr. James Mather —	3	3	0
Mr. Moore —	1	1	0
E. M. — —	1	0	0
John Marlar, Esq; —	10	0	0
Robert Macky, Esq; —	10	0	0
Francis Meseres, Esq; —	5	5	0
Messrs. Maudit, Wright, and Co.	10	10	0

N.

T. N. —	1	1	0
	H.	N.	

			£.	s.	d.
H. N.	—	—	0	10	6
R. Nettleton, Esq;	—	—	1	1	0
James Norman, Esq;	—		20	0	0
William Neate, Esq;	—		21	0	0
Richard Neave, Esq;	—		10	10	0

O.

Mr. Edward Ommanney	—		0	10	6
Z. O.	—	—	1	1	0
Overplus of the fire-collection for Ro-					
therhithe	—	—	51	7	2
Mrs. Okenden	—		0	2	6

P.

W. P.	—	—	2	2	0
W. P.	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Wm. Pocock		—	5	5	0
Messrs. Benjamin Price, and Son			10	10	0
Edward Paine, Esq;	—		10	10	0
A. P.	—	—	1	1	0
John Pownall, Esq;	—	—	5	5	0

R.

Messrs. Roffey, Neale, James, Fordyce	21	0	0
Mr.			

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Francis Rybot	21	0	0
Samuel Rickards, Esq;	10	10	0
Mr. John Rogers	1	1	0

S.

Samuel Smith, Esq;	5	5	0
S.	1	7	0
Mr. John Strettell,	21	0	0
Sir William Stephenson	10	10	0
W. S.	0	10	6
Mrs. Mary Sneyd	5	5	0
Mr. Spiller	1	1	0
W. S. by Messrs. Hoares	6	0	0
S. S. S.	5	5	0
Mr. Suckland	2	2	0

Sundry persons, by the hands of Mr.

Strettell	157	10	0
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T.

Mr. S. Towers	1	1	0
John Thornton, Esq;	50	0	0
The Hon. Dr. George Talbot	5	5	0
R. T.	5	5	0

U.

A person unknown, by Mr. Blackman	5	5	0
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		£.	s.	d.
A person unknown	————	0	5	3
Ditto	———	0	10	6
A gentleman unknown	———	0	10	6
A person unknown	———	0	10	6
A person unknown	———	0	2	6
A person unknown	———	2	2	0
A person unknown	———	0	5	3
A person unknown, by Mr. Geo. Box		3	3	0
A person unknown	———	0	10	6
A. B. a lady unknown	———	3	3	0
A gentleman unknown, by Mr. Lane		5	5	0
J. V.	———	50	0	0
Mr. Daniel Vialars	———	21	0	0

W.

Fowler Walker, Esq;	———	5	5	0
Sweet Wood, Esq;	----	10	10	0
Messrs. Watson and Olive	---	10	10	0
J. W.	———	5	5	0
A. W.	———	2	2	0
Mr. John Whiston	———	5	5	0
Robert Ward, Esq;	———	5	0	0
S. W.	———	1	1	0

Mr.

			£.	s.	d.
Mr. Henry Young	—	—	2	2	0
X Y Z	—	—	10	10	0
A. Z.	—	—	5	5	0
Z.	—	—	2	2	0

P O S T S C R I P T.

11th Feb. 1766.

IN addition to the note page 23, it should be observed, that the rooms of their houses at Montreal are floored with clay, and stones laid on them, in order to prevent fire: but as the French in Europe are much behind us in the mechanic arts, which contribute to the safety and conveniency of life, they are still more so in their colonies; to which cause we may attribute these Canadians having been without fire engines on this occasion. This misfortune will be remedied hereafter, and it may be hoped every other conveniency will be introduced among them, and especially the conveyance of water to reservoirs, which is much wanted there. This defect

indeed is the more pardonable, when it is considered, that in so vast and opulent a city as London, it is but the other day it was attended with very fatal consequences. These Canadians should also use tyles properly glazed instead of shingles, which will, as far as human prudence can go, effectually prevent such misfortunes for the future. It is evident from the custom of the Russians, that such tyles will stand the melting of snow and the severity of frost, tho' the Canadians have received a vulgar notion to the contrary. It is true indeed, that thin iron plates painted or tinn'd over, as used among the Russians for their best houses, will in the issue prove the cheapest way of building, seeing that flames or flakes of fire cannot easily make an impression on them. It is hoped every expedient that reason and experience can suggest will hereafter be brought into use, now that they have such able instructors as ourselves.

IN relation to the safe methods of covering houses to prevent the communication of fire, some persons, now bound for Canada, intend to try if slate will stand the frost. Iron-plate coverings are certainly the best. As to turning the edges of the plates one within another, this method is practised in Sweden, as well as Russia, but it is subject to some inconveniences, as being apt to break the edges. There is another method less costly as to the labor, and which will probably answer much better, viz. to cover the boards which compose the top of the house with two layers of brown paper, dipt in hot tar; then lay on two iron plates, every other one, so that the third may over-lap about an inch on each of the two: brown paper dipt in tar must be under the third, as well as the two first plates, and extended so far as to come under the fastenings of the plates, to consolidate

solidate them. These plates should be previously punched with a proper steel puncher, and fitted to each other. The plates being cut of equal lengths, the holes may be made to answer to each other. Fasten the work with *copper* nails, which will not rust like iron. A puncher may be used to prepare the way through the paper, and the gimblet to follow, otherwise the copper nails may be easily resisted. The plates being painted, or tinned, and fastened as above, will stand all weather, and also resist wind better than in the method of turning the edges.

P. S. March 20, 1766. The *committee* having thought it most adviseable to suspend the application for the relief of the Canadian poor sufferers, for some weeks past, have now the pleasure to inform the public, that Mr. Thornton and Mr. Hanway having been deputed to wait on the King, with this case, his Majesty received them most graciously, and with his usual clemency and benignity, was pleased to give
500*l.*

500*l.* towards the relief of those who are in real distress.

It is hoped, when our fellow subjects are fully informed of the real state of this case, they will think it a very proper object for the exercise of their humanity as *men* ; their charity as *christians* ; and their policy as *members of the community*.

In addition to the list,

The R. H. Marquis of Rock-

ingham has given - - 100 0 0

The R. H. Earl of Dartmouth 50 0 0

T. Aspell - - - - - 0 10 6

Rev. Mr. Birch - - - - - 1 1 0

P. P. - - - - - 1 1 0

T. S. - - - - - 0 5 3

C. G. - - - - - 1 1 0

Dr. Richard Russell - - - - - 2 2 0

A. B. - - - - - 20 0 0

George Anfrere, Esq; - - - - - 5 5 0

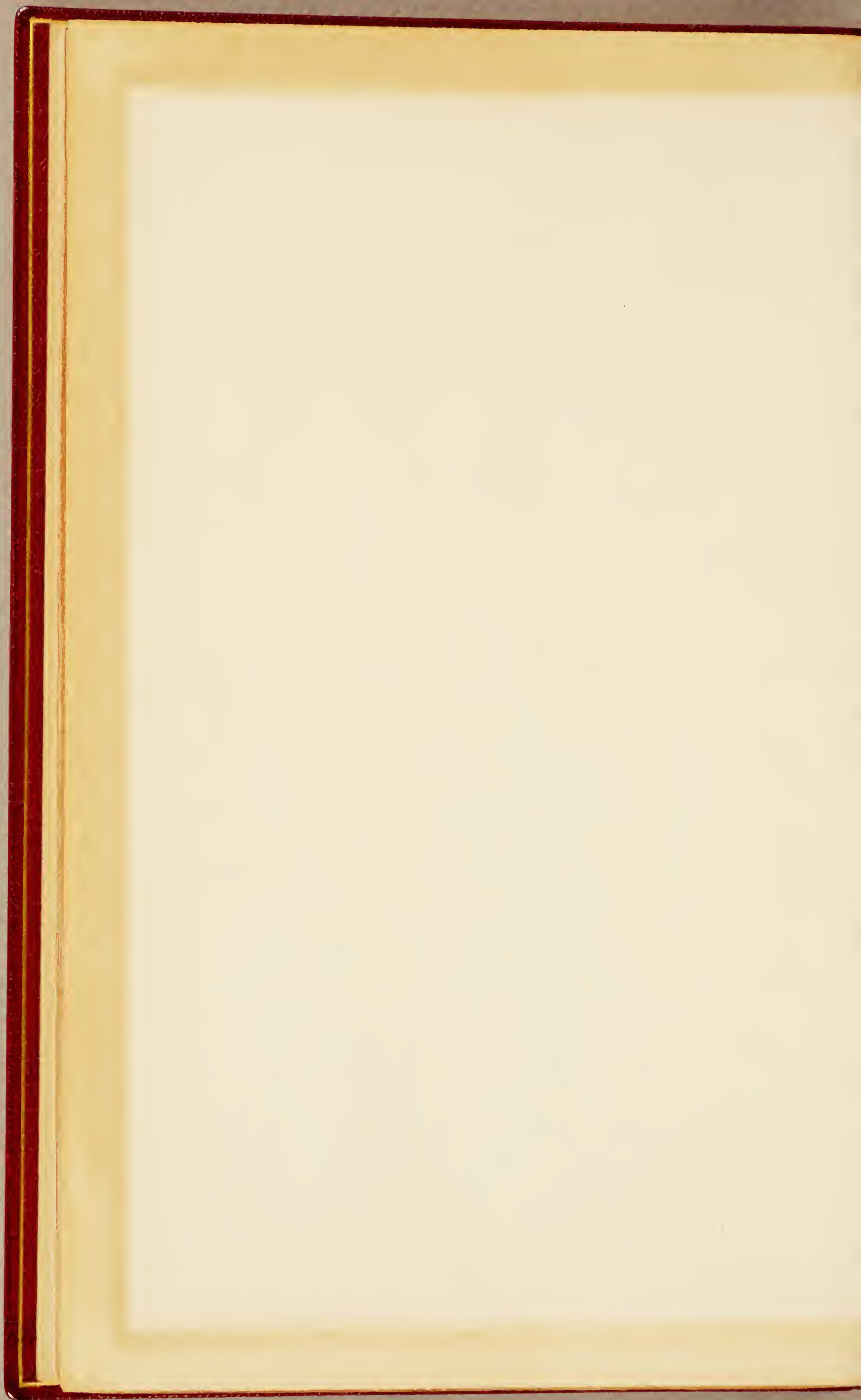
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Stevens







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